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West's Annotated Indiana Code Currentness
Title 3. Elections
Article 14. Offenses
Chapter 5. Enforcement Provisions

→3-14-5-6 Criminal prosecutions; self-incrimination defense not available to witness

Sec. 6. In a criminal prosecution for violation of IC 3-14-1-7, IC 3-14-1-10, IC 3-14-1-13, IC 3-14-1-14, or IC 3-14-1-14.5, a witness, except the person who is accused and on trial, may not be excused from answering a question or producing a book, paper, or other thing on the ground that the witness' answer or the thing to be produced may tend to incriminate the witness or render the witness liable to a penalty. However, the witness' answer or the thing produced by the witness may not be used in a proceeding against the witness, except in a prosecution for perjury in so testifying.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.3-1995, SEC.138; P.L.3-1997, SEC.410.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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P.L.3-1995, Sec.138, amended the section by deleting "IC 3-14-1-8", "IC 3-14-1-9", "IC 3-14-1-12", and "IC 3-14-1-15", and adding "IC 3-14-1-14.5".

1997 Legislation

P.L.3-1997, Sec.410, emerg. eff. May 13, 1997, deleted "IC 3-14-1-4" from the sequence of IC section citations...

Formerly:

IC 3-1-30-14.

IC 3-1-30-15.

IC 3-1-32-3.

IC 3-4-7-7.

Acts 1945, c. 208, ss. 379, 380, 389.

Acts 1976, P.L.6, SEC.1.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

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Elections k324.1. Westlaw Topic No. 144.

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West's Annotated Indiana Code Currentness Title 3. Elections Marticle 14. Offenses Sa Chapter 5. Enforcement Provisions

→3-14-5-7 Informants; immunity

Sec. 7. If a person who has given or received money or other property to or from another person for the purpose of influencing any voter's vote at an election informs upon and testifies against the person receiving or giving the money in a criminal prosecution, the person informing and testifying may not be prosecuted in connection with the transaction.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-9. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 395.

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Elections k324.1. Westlaw Topic No. 144.

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Ind. Law Encycl. Elections § 81, Enforcement; Prosecution -- Testimony of or Matters Produced by Witness; Use Against Witness.

I.C. 3-14-5-7, IN ST 3-14-5-7

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→3-14-5-8 Employment of persons convicted of vote fraud; reemployment; injunctions and civil penalties

- Sec. 8. (a) As used in this section, "governmental entity" refers to any of the following:
 - (1) A city.
 - (2) A town.
 - (3) A school corporation.
 - (4) An agency of a governmental entity referred to in any of subdivisions (1) through (3).
- (b) As used in this section, "date of conviction" refers to the date when:
 - (1) in a jury trial, a jury publicly announces a verdict against a person for a felony or Class A misdemeanor;
 - (2) in a bench trial, the court publicly announces a verdict against a person for a felony or Class A misdemeanor; or
 - (3) in a guilty plea hearing, a person pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or Class A misdemeanor.
- (c) A person who is convicted under IC 3-14-2 of a felony or Class A misdemeanor that relates to an election for an office for a governmental entity shall not:
 - (1) continue employment with;
 - (2) obtain future employment with;
 - (3) contract with; or
 - (4) be a subcontractor under a contract with;

any governmental entity for at least twenty (20) years after the date of conviction.

- (d) For at least twenty (20) years after the person's date of conviction, a governmental entity may not:
 - (1) employ;
 - (2) offer employment to;

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- (3) contract with; or
- (4) maintain a contractual relationship when a subcontractor is;

a person who is convicted under IC 3-14-2 of a felony or Class A misdemeanor that relates to an election for an office for any governmental entity.

(e) If:

- (1) a person was employed by a governmental entity;
- (2) the person was convicted under IC 3-14-2 of a felony or Class A misdemeanor relating to an election for an office for a governmental entity;
- (3) the person's employment with the governmental entity was discontinued under subsection (c) or (d); and
- (4) the person's conviction is reversed, vacated, or set aside;

the governmental entity shall reemploy the person in the same position the person held before the person's conviction or in another position equivalent in benefits, pay, and working conditions to the position the person held before the person's conviction, and the person is entitled to receive any salary or other remuneration that the person would have received if the person's employment had not been discontinued under subsection (c) or (d).

- (f) The attorney general may petition a court with jurisdiction for an injunction against a person who violates subsection (c) or a governmental entity that violates subsection (d).
- (g) The attorney general may petition a court with jurisdiction to impose a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) on a person who violates subsection (c).

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.164-2006, SEC.134.

I.C. 3-14-5-8, IN ST 3-14-5-8

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IC 3-14-6-1.1

West's Annotated Indiana Code Currentness Title 3. Elections Marticle 14. Offenses

→3-14-6-1.1 Grant of request for voter information to be used in prohibited manner; violations

- Sec. 1.1. (a) A person who grants a request for voter registration information under IC 3-7-26.3 or IC 3-7-27 with knowledge that the information will be used in a manner prohibited by IC 3-7-26.3 or IC 3-7-27 commits a Class B infraction.
- (b) A person who has previously received a judgment for committing an infraction under this section and knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly violates this section a second time commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.209-2003, SEC.195. Amended by P.L.164-2006, SEC.135.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Electronic Update

2006 Legislation

P.L.164-2006, Sec.135, amended this section by deleting Subsec. (a); and redesignating former Subsecs. (b) and (c) as present Subsecs. (a) and (b).

Formerly:

IC 3-14-6-1. P.L.13-1992, SEC.4. P.L.8-1995, SEC.66. P.L.12-1995, SEC.93. P.L.2-1996, SEC.210.

P.L.3-1997, SEC.411. P.L.209-2003, SEC.194.

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Elections €==314. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 327.

I.C. 3-14-6-1.1, IN ST 3-14-6-1.1

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West's Annotated Indiana Code Currentness

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→3-14-6-2 Use of voter registration information for solicitation; infraction; misdemeanor

Sec. 2. (a) This section does not apply to:

- (1) political activities; or
- (2) political fundraising activities.
- (b) A person who uses voter registration information obtained under IC 3-7- 26.3 or IC 3-7-27 to solicit the sale of merchandise, goods, services, or subscriptions commits a Class B infraction.
- (c) The court shall:
 - (1) keep a record; and
 - (2) send a copy of the record to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the infraction proceeding was tried;

of a judgment for an infraction proceeding tried under this section.

- (d) A person who:
 - (1) has previously received a judgment for committing an infraction under this section; and
 - (2) knowingly or intentionally uses voter registration information in violation of this section;

commits a Class A misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.13-1992, SEC.4. Amended by P.L.12-1995, SEC.94; P.L.3-1997, SEC.412; P.L.209-2003, SEC.196; P.L.164-2006, SEC.136.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Electronic Update

2006 Legislation

P.L.164-2006, Sec.136, amended this section by deleting "IC 3-7-26" and "(after December 31, 2005)," from Subsec. (b).

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KRS § 119.115

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Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness
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Su Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.115 Unauthorized possession of key to voting machine; tampering with, injuring, or destroying ballot labels or voting machines

- (1) Any unauthorized person found in possession of any key to a voting machine to be used or being used in any primary, general, or special election shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- (2) Any person who, during or before any primary, general, or special election, willfully tampers with or attempts to tamper with, disarrange, deface, or impair in any manner whatsoever, injures, or destroys any ballot label, or destroys any such voting machine while in use at an election or at any other time, or who shall, after such machine is locked and sealed in order to preserve the record of the vote, tamper with or attempt to tamper with the record of the vote, or who aids or abets with intent to destroy or change the record of the vote shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- (3) Any election official, or other person entrusted with the custody or control of any voting machine who, with intent to cause or permit any voting machine to fail to correctly register votes cast thereon, tampers with or disarranges such machine in any way, unlawfully opens such voting machine, prevents or attempts to prevent the correct operation of such voting machine or causes such voting machine to be used or consents to its being used for any election with knowledge of the fact that the machine is not in order, or not perfectly set and adjusted to correctly register all votes cast thereon, or removes, changes, or mutilates any ballot label on a voting machine shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

HISTORY: 1992 c 463, § 11, eff. 7-14-92; 1990 c 48, § 72; 1984 c 111, § 65; 1974 c 277, § 1

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Custody of machines, 117.135

Examination of machines by county board, 117.165

Period machines to remain locked, custody of keys, 117.295

Sentence of imprisonment for Class A misdemeanor, 532.090

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KRS § 119.125

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Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness
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Substitute Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.125 Sheriff's failure to hold election or perform other election duties

Any sheriff who willfully fails to cause an election to be held, as required by law, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500). Any sheriff who willfully fails to perform any other duty concerning an election, for which there is no penalty specifically prescribed, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200).

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 73, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Note: 119.125, formerly compiled as 124.110, created by 1974 c 130, § 73, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1578.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Delivery of proclamations and writs to sheriffs, 118.740

Penalty for misfeasance, malfeasance or willful neglect of duty, 61.170

Sheriff to publish notice of special election, 118.750

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Elections € 314. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 327.

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KRS § 119.145

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Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness Title X. Elections

™ Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.145 Election officer's refusal to admit challenger

Any election officer who refuses to permit any challenger of any political party having a ticket to be voted for at an election, who has been duly appointed and presents a duly attested certificate of appointment, to perform his duties as challenger, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 75, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Note: 119.145, formerly compiled as 124.130, created by 1974 c 130, § 75, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1481a.

CROSS REFERENCES

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Appointment of challengers and inspectors, 117.315

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KRS § 119.145, KY ST § 119.145

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KRS § 119.155

Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness Title X. Elections Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.155 Preventing voter from casting ballot; interfering with election

- (1) Any person who unlawfully prevents or attempts to prevent any voter from casting his ballot, or intimidates or attempts to intimidate any voter so as to prevent him from casting his ballot, or who unlawfully interferes with the election officers in the discharge of their duties, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- (2) Any person who, by himself or in aid of others, forcibly breaks up or prevents, or attempts to break up or prevent, or obstructs or attempts to obstruct, the lawful holding of an election, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

HISTORY: 1990 c 48, § 73, eff. 7-13-90; 1974 c 130, § 76

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.155, formerly compiled as 124.140, created by 1974 c 130, § 76, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1585a-4, 1588.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Coercion of employee's vote prohibited, 121.310

Corrupt practices as grounds for contest, 120.015

Sentence of imprisonment for Class A misdemeanor, 532.090

Sentence of imprisonment for Class D felony, 532.060

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Elections \$\iiii 319, 320. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections §§ 330, 333, 334(2).

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KRS § 119.165

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Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness Title X. Elections Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.165 False personation of a voter; nonresident or unqualified person voting

- (1) Any person who falsely personates a registered voter, and receives and casts a ballot by means of such personation, shall be guilty of a Class D felony. An attempt at such personation shall constitute a Class A misdemeanor.
- (2) Any person who, by means other than falsely personating a registered voter, votes at an election in this state when he is a resident of another state or country, or votes more than once at an election, or votes by use of the naturalization papers of another person, shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Any person who knowingly votes or attempts to vote in a precinct other than the one in which he resides shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, unless by voting in a precinct in which he does not live he is enabled to vote in a race or on a matter in which he could not vote in his proper precinct in which case he shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Any person who lends or hires his or another's naturalization papers to be used for the purpose of voting shall be subject to the same penalty.
- (3) Any resident of this state who, by means other than falsely personating a registered voter, votes at a regular or special election before he has resided in this state thirty (30) days, or in the county and precinct where the election is held the time required by law, or before he has attained full age, or before he has become a citizen, shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- (4) Any person who, by means other than falsely personating a registered voter, votes in a primary election knowing that he is not qualified as provided in KRS 116.055, shall be guilty of a violation.
- (5) Any person who applies for or receives a ballot at any voting place other than the one at which he is entitled to vote, under circumstances not constituting a violation of any of the provisions of subsections (1) to (4) of this section, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

HISTORY: 1992 c 463, § 12, eff. 7-14-92; 1990 c 48, § 74; 1974 c 130, § 77

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.165, formerly compiled as 124.150, created by 1974 c 130, § 77, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1550-19, 1569, 1572, 1584, 1585.

CROSS REFERENCES

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Determination of voter's residence, 116.035

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KRS § 119.175

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→119.175 Receipt of illegal vote or rejection of legal vote by election officer

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, any officer of election who receives, assents to receive or records a vote at an election at a time or place known by him not to be the time and place lawfully appointed, or who knowingly receives the vote of any person other than a qualified voter, or refuses to receive the vote of a qualified voter, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), and shall forfeit any office he holds and be disqualified from ever holding any office.
- (2) Any judge of a primary election who knowingly receives a vote of an elector who is not qualified to vote in the primary election under KRS 116.055 shall be fined one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense.

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 78, eff. 6-21-74

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Note: 119.175, formerly compiled as 124.160, created by 1974 c 130, § 78, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1550-19, 1583.

CROSS REFERENCES

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Misconduct by election officer, 117.995

Precinct election officers, 117.045

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KRS § 119.185

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→119.185 Disobeying election officer's command

Any person who willfully disobeys any lawful command of an election officer, given in the execution of his duty as such at an election, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 79, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Note: 119.185, formerly compiled as 124.170, created by 1974 c 130, § 79, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1576.

CROSS REFERENCES

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Precinct election officers, 117.045

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Westlaw Topic No. 144.

C.J.S. Elections §§ 324, 355(2).

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KRS § 119.195

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Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness Title X. Elections Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.195 Removing or tampering with ballots

- (1) Any person who, during an election, knowingly and willfully removes or attempts to remove an official ballot from the election room, or has in his possession outside the election room any official ballot, either genuine or counterfeit, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- (2) Any voter who attempts to leave the election room with an official ballot in his possession shall at once be arrested on demand of either of the judges of election and shall be guilty of a violation, unless the act was done knowingly in which event he shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- (3) Any person who takes or removes in any manner, feloniously or with the consent or permission of the custodian, any official ballot from any place where it may lawfully be, or knowingly and willfully has in his possession or custody any such official ballot, except as an officer or custodian under the law or while within the polling place for the purpose of voting, and any custodian or officer who permits any official ballot to be removed or carried away from the place where it may lawfully be by any person other than the officer or custodian whose duty it is to receive it, shall be guilty of a Class C felony.
- (4) Any election officer, or other person entrusted with the custody or control of any official ballot, either before or after it has been voted, who in any way marks, mutilates, or defaces any official ballot or places any distinguishing mark thereon, for the purpose of vitiating the official ballot, shall be guilty of a Class C felony.
- (5) Any person who unlawfully destroys or attempts to destroy any official ballot box used, or any official ballot deposited, at any election, or who unlawfully, by force, fraud, or other improper means, obtains or attempts to obtain possession of any ballot box or any official ballot therein deposited, while the voting at any election is going on or before the official ballots are duly taken out and counted according to law, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- (6) Any election officer who mutilates or tampers with any of the seals, or destroys or removes any official ballots required to be preserved, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- (7) Any county clerk who knowingly and willfully opens any ballot box and removes any official ballot therefrom, or removes, destroys, or tampers with a ballot box and official ballots left in his care and custody, or permits any other person to do so, during the period the boxes are required to remain locked in his office, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- (8) Any person who removes, mutilates, or destroys, or adds any new official ballots to, the regular official ballots that have been counted and prepared for preservation, or that have already been preserved, so that the result of the election in the precinct or county is changed, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- (9) Any person who tampers with or changes the official ballots, or opens the receptacles in which the official ballots are contained without the order of the court, after the ballots have been sent to the Franklin County

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KRS § 119.205

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Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.205 Making or receiving expenditures for vote, for withholding of vote, or for signing a petition to have public question on ballot; definition of "expenditure"; procedures for paying for transportation of voters; applicability of KRS 502.020

- (1) Any person who makes or offers to make an expenditure to any person, either to vote or withhold his vote, or to vote for or against any candidate or public question at an election shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- (2) Any person who solicits, accepts, or receives any such expenditure as payment or consideration for his vote, or the withholding of his vote, or to vote for or against any candidate or public question at an election shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- (3) Any person who makes or offers to make an expenditure to any person to sign a petition to have a public question placed on the ballot, or any person who solicits, accepts, or receives any such expenditure as payment or consideration to sign a petition to have a public question placed on the ballot, shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- (4) For purposes of this section, "expenditure" means any of the following when intended as payment or consideration for voting or withholding a vote, voting for or against any candidate or public question, or signing a petition to have a public question placed on the ballot:
 - (a) A payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value; or
 - (b) A contract, promise, or agreement, express or implied, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value.

"Expenditure," as used in this section, shall not include the distribution of materials bearing the name, likeness, or other identification of a candidate, political party, committee, or organization, or position on a public question and not intended as payment or consideration for voting or withholding a vote, voting for or against any candidate or public question, or signing a petition to have a public question placed on the ballot.

- (5) Any candidate or committee, or any person on his behalf, who pays any person, including campaign workers, for transporting voters to the polls on the day of the election, shall make all payments by check. All payments, regardless of amount, shall be reported to the Registry of Election Finance in the manner that the Registry shall provide by administrative regulation. Any person who knowingly violates any requirement of this subsection shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- (6) In addition to the above provisions, a person may be convicted of a violation of this section pursuant to KRS 502.020.

HISTORY: 2000 c 53, § 1, eff. 7-14-00; 1991 1st ex s, c 5, § 1, eff. 2-15-91

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KRS § 119.207

Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness Title X. Elections

™ Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.207 Prohibition against paying compensation based upon number or characteristics of voters registered

Any person who provides compensation or makes any such expenditure as payment or consideration for registering voters that is based upon the total number of voters a person registers or the total number of voters a person registers in a particular party, political group, political organization, or voters of independent status shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

HISTORY: 2006 c 107, § 1, eff. 3-30-06

KRS § 119.207, KY ST § 119.207

Current through End of 2006 Regular Session and First Extraordinary Session

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KRS § 119.215

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™ Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.215 Providing another with intoxicants on election day

Any person who sells, loans, gives or furnishes intoxicating liquor to any person in this state on the day of any regular or primary election, under circumstances not constituting a violation of KRS 242.100, 244.290 or 244.480, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50) for each offense.

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 82, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.215, formerly compiled as 124.200, created by 1974 c 130, § 82, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1575.

CROSS REFERENCES

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Corrupt practices as grounds for contest, 120.015

Sale or gift of liquor on election day, general assembly may regulate, Ky Const §154

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NOTES OF DECISIONS

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KRS § 119.225

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Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.225 Denial of rights of inspectors by county board of elections

Any member of a county board of elections who refuses to permit an inspector designated under KRS 117.275 and 117.315 to exercise free and full action in witnessing the count of the ballots, or interferes with the right of such an inspector to have a free and full opportunity to witness the count of the ballots, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

HISTORY: 1990 c 48, § 77, eff. 7-13-90; 1982 c 394, § 35; 1974 c 130, § 83

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.225, formerly compiled as 124.210, created by 1974 c 130, § 83, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1482.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Appointment of challengers and inspectors, 117.315

Counting and certification of votes, 117.275

Sentence of imprisonment for Class A misdemeanor, 532.090

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Elections 5319.
Westlaw Topic No. 144.
C.J.S. Elections \$330.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Research References

Treatises and Practice Aids

Abramson, Kentucky Practice, Substantive Criminal Law § 14:34, Interference With Election Inspectors.

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KRS § 119.235

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Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness

Title X. Elections

™ Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.235 Alteration, suppression, or destruction of stub book, return, or certificate of election

Any person who willfully alters, obliterates, secretes, suppresses or destroys a stub book, return or certificate of election, and any officer who makes, aids in making or authorizes the making of any false or fraudulent stub book, certificate of election or election return, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

HISTORY: 1990 c 48, § 78, eff. 7-13-90; 1974 c 130, § 84

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.235, formerly compiled as 124.220, created by 1974 c 130, § 84, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1581.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Issuance of certificates by state board of elections, 118A.190

Issuance of certificates of election by state board of elections, 118.425

Preservation of certificates and petitions of nomination, 118.385

Sentence of imprisonment for Class D felony, 532.060

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Elections 314.
Westlaw Topic No. 144.
C.J.S. Elections § 327.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

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Treatises and Practice Aids

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KRS § 119.245

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Title X. Elections
Su Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.245 Violation of law or failure to perform duty by member of board of elections

Any member of the State Board of Elections or of a county board of elections who willfully and knowingly violates any provision of the statutes relating to his duties, or fails to execute faithfully any of the duties imposed upon him by law, for which no other penalty is provided, shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

HISTORY: 1990 c 48, § 79, eff. 7-13-90; 1982 c 394, § 36; 1974 c 130, § 85

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.245, formerly compiled as 124.230, created by 1974 c 130, § 85, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1596a-15.

Note: 119.245 contains provisions analogous to former 124.120 and 124.230, repealed by 1974 c 130, § 198, eff. 6-21-74.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

County board of elections, 117.035

Failure of county board of elections to divide county into election precincts, 117.055

Failure to perform duties with respect to voter registration, 116.995

Misconduct by member of county board of elections, 117.995

Sentence of imprisonment for Class B misdemeanor, 532.090

State board of elections, 117.015

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Elections € 314. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 327.

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KRS § 119.255

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Title X. Elections
George Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.255 Intimidation of election officer or board of elections

Any person who, by threat of violence or in any other manner, intimidates or attempts to intimidate the election officers, the State Board of Elections or a county board of elections in the performance of their duty and any persons who conspire together and go forth armed for the purpose of intimidating said officers, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

HISTORY: 1990 c 48, § 80, eff. 7-13-90; 1982 c 394, § 37; 1974 c 130, § 86

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.255, formerly compiled as 124.240, created by 1974 c 130, § 86, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1596a-16.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

County board of elections, 117.035

Executive director and assistant, staff, powers and duties, 117.025

Precinct election officers, 117.045

Sentence of imprisonment for Class D felony, 532.060

State board of elections, 117.015

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Elections € 320. Westlaw Topic No. 144.

C.J.S. Elections §§ 333, 334(2).

RESEARCH REFERENCES

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KRS § 119.265

Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness Title X. Elections Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.265 Violation of duties for which no other penalty provided

Any public officer who willfully neglects to perform a duty imposed upon him under the election laws, for which no other penalty is provided, or who willfully performs such duty in a way that hinders the objects of the election laws, shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

HISTORY: 1990 c 48, § 81, eff. 7-13-90; 1974 c 130, § 87

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.265, formerly compiled as 124.250, created by 1974 c 130, § 87, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1577.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Misfeasance, malfeasance or willful neglect of duty, penalty, 61.170

Penalties for misconduct with respect to regulation of elections, 117.995

Sentence of imprisonment for Class B misdemeanor, 532.090

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Elections €=314. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 327.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Research References

Treatises and Practice Aids

Abramson, Kentucky Practice, Substantive Criminal Law § 14:36, Failure of Member of Board of Elections or Other Public Officer to Perform Duty.

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KRS § 119.275

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™ Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.275 Advising or assisting violation of election laws

Any person who counsels, advises, procures or aids in the commission of any of the offenses named in this chapter shall incur the penalty provided for committing such offense.

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 88, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.275, formerly compiled as 124.260, created by 1974 c 130, § 88, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1590.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Penalties for misconduct relating to regulation of elections, 117.995

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Elections € 309. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections §§ 324, 355(2).

RESEARCH REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Research References

Treatises and Practice Aids

Abramson, Kentucky Practice, Substantive Criminal Law § 14:38, Complicity in Election Law Violation.

KRS § 119.275, KY ST § 119.275

Current through End of 2006 Regular Session and First Extraordinary Session

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KRS § 119.277

Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness
Title X. Elections
Su Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.277 Prohibitions against holding elective office

Any person who shall have been convicted of any election law offense which is a Class A misdemeanor shall not be permitted to hold elective office for a period of five (5) years following the conviction. Any person who shall have been convicted of any election law offense which is a felony shall not be permitted to hold elective office until his civil rights have been restored by executive pardon.

HISTORY: 1988 c 341, § 17, eff. 7-15-88

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Denial of right to have name placed on judicial ballot for violation of campaign finance regulations, 118A.080

Exclusion from office for bribery, fraud, intimidation, corrupt practices, Ky Const §151

Exclusion from office for crime, Ky Const §150

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Officers and Public Employees 31.
Westlaw Topic No. 283.
C.J.S. Officers and Public Employees §§ 28 to 30.

KRS § 119.277, KY ST § 119.277

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KRS § 119.285

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Title X. Elections

™ Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.285 Irregularity or defect in conduct of election no defense

Irregularities or defects in the mode of convening or conducting an election shall constitute no defense to a prosecution for a violation of the election laws.

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 89, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Note: 119.285, formerly compiled as 124.270, created by 1974 c 130, § 89, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1591.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Elections € 321. Westlaw Topic No. 144.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Research References

Treatises and Practice Aids

Abramson, Kentucky Practice, Substantive Criminal Law § 14:20, In General.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Evidence 1

Withholding candidate's name 2

1. Evidence

This section does not warrant the court in holding that the testimony of a single witness, in support of the charge of receiving a bribe to vote, was corroborated by proof of general reputation of accused as a bribe taker, and having taken bribes for his vote at prior elections. (Annotation from former KRS 124.270.) Romes v. Commonwealth (Ky. 1915) 164 Ky. 334, 175 S.W. 669.

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KRS § 119.295

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** Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.295 Applicability of penalties for regular elections to primaries and to elections for United States Senator

- (1) Any act or deed denounced by the statutes concerning regular elections or concerning elections generally shall be an offense when committed in connection with a primary election held under KRS Chapter 118, and shall be punished in the same manner, and all the penalties for violation of the regular election laws shall apply with equal force to all similar violations of the provisions of the statutes relating to primary elections.
- (2) Penalties prescribed for offenses against the election laws in the election of other officers shall apply to elections for United States Senator.

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 90, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Note: 119.295, formerly compiled as 124.280, created by 1974 c 130, § 90, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1546-3, 1550-35.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Election of United States senators, 118.465

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Elections € 309. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections §§ 324, 355(2).

RESEARCH REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Research References

Treatises and Practice Aids

Abramson, Kentucky Practice, Substantive Criminal Law § 14:20, In General.

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KRS § 119.305

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Title X. Elections

[State Chapter 110] Floation Offenses and Processitions (Plafe & Action Control 10)

™ Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.305 Report by election officers of violations; arrest of offenders

Election officers shall give information of all infractions of the election laws to the grand jury, Commonwealth's attorney, Attorney General and the Registry of Election Finance. The election officers shall cooperate in any investigation or prosecution of election law violations. When there is reason to fear that an offender will escape out of the county before indictment, any election officer may procure his immediate apprehension.

HISTORY: 1988 c 341, § 38, eff. 7-15-88; 1974 c 130, § 91

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Note: 119.305, formerly compiled as 124.290, created by 1974 c 130, § 91, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1592.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Attorney general's jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute election law violations, 15.242

Burden of proof and order of proceedings in disciplinary proceedings, SCR 3.330

Burden of proof in civil cases, CR 43.01

Burden of proof in criminal cases, defenses, 500.070

Enforcement of election laws by attorney general, 15.243

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Elections k324.1. Westlaw Topic No. 144.

KRS § 119.305, KY ST § 119.305

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KRS § 119.315

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Some Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.315 Grand jury may compel testimony as to violation of election laws

Except as provided in KRS 119.325, any person who refuses, when summoned, to testify on oath before a grand jury as to any knowledge he may possess concerning any violation of law in relation to elections in the county during the preceding eighteen (18) months shall be imprisoned until he submits, and be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than thirty dollars (\$30) by the court, and a like sum for each daily repetition of the contempt.

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 92, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Note: 119.315, formerly compiled as 124.300, created by 1974 c 130, § 92, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1593.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Grand jury instructions, RCr 5.02

Grand jury investigation, compelling testimony, RCr 5.12

Self-incrimination, US Const Am 5

LIBRARY REFERENCES

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Elections €=326. Westlaw Topic No. 144.

KRS § 119.315, KY ST § 119.315

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KRS § 119.325

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Title X. Elections

See Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.325 Refusal to produce evidence of corrupt practices when summoned by grand jury a Class A misdemeanor

Any person having the possession of any books, correspondence or papers of a corporation that may show or tend to show any violation of the provisions of KRS 121.025, or of KRS 121.045 or 121.055, or of subsection (1) of KRS 121.310, who refuses, when summoned by a grand jury, to produce such books, correspondence or papers, or to appear and testify concerning them or to give any other evidence material to the matter under investigation, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

HISTORY: 1990 c 48, § 82, eff. 7-13-90; 1974 c 130, § 93

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Note: 119.325, formerly compiled as 124.310, created by 1974 c 130, § 93, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1565b-21.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Attendance of witnesses at grand jury proceeding, RCr 5.06

Candidates prohibited from making expenditure, loan, promise, agreement or contract as to action when elected, in consideration for vote, 121.055

Coercion of employee's vote prohibited, 121.310

Compelling testimony from witness before grand jury, RCr 5.12

Contributions to certain candidates by individuals prohibited, 121.045

Corporate contributions to candidates prohibited, 121.025

Grand jury investigation, RCr 5.02

Self-incrimination, US Const Am 5

Sentence of imprisonment for Class A misdemeanor, 532.090

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KRS § 119.335

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→119.335 Evidence required to support conviction for violation of election laws

No person shall be convicted of a violation of any of the statutes relating to elections upon the testimony of only one (1) witness, unless sustained by strong corroborating circumstances.

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 94, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.335, formerly compiled as 124.320, created by 1974 c 130, § 94, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1594.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Elections 329. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections §§ 349 to 351.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Research References

Treatises and Practice Aids

Abramson, Kentucky Practice, Substantive Criminal Law § 14:20, In General.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

In general 1 Circumstantial evidence 2 Corroboration 3 Sale of liquor 4

1. In general

Evidence not sufficient to convict for bribery. (Annotation from former KRS 124.320.) Benge v. Com. (Ky. 1924)

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KRS § 119.345

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Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated Currentness Title X. Elections

™ Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.345 Witness not exempted from giving incriminating testimony; immunity except from perjury charge

- (1) At the discretion of the prosecuting attorney, in any prosecution under the election laws it shall be no exemption for a witness that his information may criminate himself, and no such information given by a witness shall be used against him in any prosecution, except for perjury, and if used on behalf of the Commonwealth he shall stand discharged from all penalties for any violation of the election laws so necessarily disclosed in the information he so discloses as tending to convict the accused.
- (2) The statement of any person testifying in any case pending under the provisions of KRS 121.025, 121.045, 121.055, or subsection (1) of KRS 121.310 shall not be used against him in any prosecution or civil proceeding.

HISTORY: 1988 c 341, § 39, eff. 7-15-88; 1974 c 130, § 95

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.345, formerly compiled as 124.330, created by 1974 c 130, § 95, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1565b-20, 1594.

CROSS REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Cross References

Self-incrimination, US Const Am 5

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Elections 326. Westlaw Topic No. 144.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Immunity 1
Testimony required 2

1. Immunity

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KRS § 119.355

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**G Chapter 119. Election Offenses and Prosecutions (Refs & Annos)

→119.355 Limitation of prosecutions

No prosecution shall be had under the election laws where the penalty is less than confinement in the penitentiary unless the prosecution is commenced within two (2) years from the time of the commission of the offense.

HISTORY: 1974 c 130, § 96, eff. 6-21-74

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume Historical and Statutory Notes

Note: 119.355, formerly compiled as 124.340, created by 1974 c 130, § 96, eff. 6-21-74; 1942 c 208, § 1; KS 1595.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Library References

Elections k324.1. Westlaw Topic No. 144.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume Research References

Treatises and Practice Aids

Abramson, Kentucky Practice, Criminal Practice and Procedure § 13:1, Statutory Limitations on Charging Defendant.

Abramson, Kentucky Practice, Substantive Criminal Law § 14:20, In General.

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Misdemeanors 2 Procedural issues 1

1. Procedural issues

An indictment for receiving a bribe under KRS 124.150 (KS 1585) should show on its face that the offense was committed within two years; this may be done by giving the date of the election at which the bribe was received.

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I.C.A. § 39A.1

Iowa Code Annotated Currentness Title II. Elections and Official Duties Subtitle 1. Elections Chapter 39A. Election Misconduct (Refs & Annos)

→39A.1. Title and purpose-election officials defined

- 1. This chapter may be cited and referred to as the "Election Misconduct and Penalties Act".
- 2. The purpose of this chapter is to identify actions which threaten the integrity of the election process and to impose significant sanctions upon persons who intentionally commit those acts. It is the intent of the general assembly that offenses with the greatest potential to affect the election process be vigorously prosecuted and strong punishment meted out through the imposition of felony sanctions which, as a consequence, remove the voting rights of the offenders. Other offenses are still considered serious, but based on the factual context in which they arise, they may not rise to the level of offenses to which felony penalties attach. The general assembly also recognizes that instances may arise in which technical infractions of chapters 39 through 53 may occur which do not merit any level of criminal sanction. In such instances, administrative notice from the state or county commissioner of elections is sufficient. Mandates or proscriptions in chapters 39 through 53 which are not specifically included in this chapter shall be considered to be directive only, without criminal sanction.
- 3. For the purposes of this chapter, "election officials" include the state commissioner, the county commissioner. employees of the state commissioner and county commissioner who are responsible for carrying out functions or duties under chapters 39 through 53, and precinct election officials appointed pursuant to sections 49.12, 49.14, 49.18, and 53.23.

CREDIT(S)

Added by Acts 2002 (79 G.A.) ch. 1071, § 1.

I. C. A. § 39A.1, IA ST § 39A.1

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I.C.A. § 39A.2

Iowa Code Annotated Currentness
Title II. Elections and Official Duties
Subtitle 1. Elections
Chapter 39A. Election Misconduct (Refs & Annos)

→39A.2. Election misconduct in the first degree

- 1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the first degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:
- a. Registration fraud. Produces, procures, submits, or accepts a voter registration application that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, forged, or fraudulent.
- b. Vote fraud.
- (1) Destroys, delivers, or handles an application for a ballot or an absentee ballot with the intent of interfering with the voter's right to vote.
- (2) Produces, procures, submits, or accepts a ballot or an absentee ballot, or produces, procures, casts, accepts, or tabulates a ballot that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, forged, or fraudulent.
- (3) Votes or attempts to vote more than once at the same election, or votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing oneself not to be qualified.
- (4) Makes a false or untrue statement in an application for an absentee ballot or makes or signs a false certification or affidavit in connection with an absentee ballot.
- (5) Otherwise deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the citizens of this state of a fair and impartially conducted election process.
- c. Duress. Intimidates, threatens, or coerces, or attempts to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, a person to do any of the following:
- (1) To register to vote, to vote, or to attempt to register to vote.
- (2) To urge or aid a person to register to vote, to vote, or to attempt to register to vote.
- (3) To exercise a right under chapters 39 through 53.
- d. Bribery.
- (1) Pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or any other thing of value to a person to influence the person's vote.
- (2) Pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or any other thing of value to an election official conditioned on © 2006 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

I.C.A. § 39A.2

some act done or omitted to be done contrary to the person's official duty in relation to an election.

- (3) Receives money or any other thing of value knowing that it was given in violation of subparagraph (1) or (2).
- e. Conspiracy. Conspires with or acts as an accessory with another to commit an act in violation of paragraphs "a" through "d".
- 2. Election misconduct in the first degree is a class "D" felony.

CREDIT(S)

Added by Acts 2002 (79 G.A.) ch. 1071, § 2.

I. C. A. § 39A.2, IA ST § 39A.2

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I.C.A. § 39A.3

Iowa Code Annotated Currentness
Title II. Elections and Official Duties
Subtitle 1. Elections
Ghapter 39A. Election Misconduct (Refs & Annos)

→39A.3. Election misconduct in the second degree

- 1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the second degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:
- a. Interference with validity of election.
- (1) Possesses an official ballot outside of the voting room unless the person is an election official or other person authorized by law to possess such a ballot.
- (2) Makes or possesses a counterfeit of an official election ballot.
- (3) Solicits or encourages a person to vote in an election knowing that person is not qualified to vote in the election.
- b. Actions by election official. As an election official:
- (1) Refuses to register a person who is entitled to register to vote under chapter 48A.
- (2) Accepts a fee from an applicant applying for registration.
- (3) While the polls are open, opens a ballot received from a voter, except as permitted by law.
- (4) Marks a ballot by folding or otherwise so as to be able to recognize it.
- (5) Attempts to learn how a voter marked a ballot.
- (6) Causes a voter to cast a vote contrary to the voter's intention.
- (7) Changes a ballot, or in any way causes a vote to be recorded contrary to the intention of the person casting that vote.
- (8) Allows a person to do any of the acts proscribed by subparagraphs (1) through (7).
- 2. Election misconduct in the second degree is an aggravated misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

Added by Acts 2002 (79 G.A.) ch. 1071, § 3.

I. C. A. § 39A.3, IA ST § 39A.3

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I.C.A. § 39A.4

P
Iowa Code Annotated Currentness
Title II. Elections and Official Duties
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Subtraction Chapter 39A. Election Misconduct (Refs & Annos)

→39A.4. Election misconduct in the third degree

- 1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the third degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:
- a. Election day acts. Any of the following on election day:
- (1) Loitering, congregating, electioneering, posting signs, treating voters, or soliciting votes, during the receiving of the ballots, either on the premises of a polling place or within three hundred feet of an outside door of a building affording access to a room where the polls are held, or of an outside door of a building affording access to a hallway, corridor, stairway, or other means of reaching the room where the polls are held. This subparagraph does not apply to the posting of signs on private property not a polling place, except that the placement of a sign that is more than ninety square inches in size on a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, or its attachment to a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer parked on public property within three hundred feet of a polling place is prohibited.
- (2) Interrupting, hindering, or opposing a voter while in or approaching the polling place for the purpose of voting.
- (3) As a voter, submitting a false statement as to the voter's ability to mark a ballot.
- (4) Interfering or attempting to interfere with a voter when the voter is inside the enclosed voting space, or when the voter is marking a ballot.
- (5) Endeavoring to induce a voter to show how the voter marks or has marked a ballot.
- (6) Marking, or causing in any manner to be marked, on a ballot, any character for the purpose of identifying such ballot.
- b. Actions by election official. As an election official:
- (1) Serving as a member of a challenging committee or observer under section 49.104, subsection 2, 5, or 6, while serving as a precinct election official at the polls.
- (2) Failing to perform duties prescribed by chapters 39 through 53, or performing those duties in such a way as to hinder the object of the law.
- (3) Disclosing the manner in which a person's ballot has been voted to anyone except as ordered by a court.
- (4) Failing to carry out a duty with regard to access under chapter 22 to a public record that relates to an election or voter registration.
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I.C.A. § 39A.4

- (5) Furnishing a voter with a ballot other than the proper ballot to be used at an election.
- (6) Making or consenting to a false entry on the list of voters or poll books.
- (7) Placing or permitting another election official to place anything other than a ballot into a ballot box as provided in section 49.85, or permitting a person other than an election official to place anything into a ballot box.
- (8) Taking or permitting to be taken out of a ballot box a ballot deposited in the ballot box, except in the manner prescribed by law.
- (9) Destroying or altering a ballot that has been given to a voter.
- (10) Permitting a person to vote in a manner prohibited by law.
- (11) Refusing or rejecting the vote of a voter qualified to vote.
- (12) Wrongfully acting or refusing to act for the purpose of avoiding an election, or of rendering invalid a ballot cast from a precinct or other voting district.
- (13) Having been deputized to carry the poll books of an election to the place where they are to be canvassed. failing to deliver them to such place, safe, with seals unbroken, and within the time specified by law.
- c. Miscellaneous offenses.
- (1) As a party committee member or a primary election officer or public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by chapter 43 or by a statute applicable to chapter 43, neglecting to perform any such duty, or performing any such duty in such a way as to hinder the object of the statute, or by disclosing to anyone, except as may be ordered by a court, the manner in which a ballot may have been voted.
- (2) As a person who is designated pursuant to section 43.4 to report the results of a precinct caucus as it relates to the selection and reporting of delegates selected as part of the presidential nominating process or who is designated pursuant to section 43.4 to tabulate and report the number of persons attending the caucus favoring each presidential candidate, failing to perform those duties, falsifying the information, or omitting information required to be reported under section 43.4.
- (3) Making a false answer under chapter 43 relative to a person's qualifications and party affiliations.
- (4) Paying, offering to pay, or receiving compensation for voter registration assistance in violation of section 48A.25.
- (5) Using voter registration information in violation of section 48A.39.
- (6) As a candidate, making a promise to name or appoint another person to a position or to secure a position for another person in violation of section 49.120.
- (7) Soliciting the use of influence from a candidate in violation of section 49.121.
- (8) As a public official or employee, or a person acting under color of a public official or employee, knowingly requiring a public employee to act in connection with an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.7.
- (9) As a person designated by the county commissioner of elections or by the voter casting an absentee ballot, © 2006 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

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failing to return an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.35A.

- (10) As an incumbent officeholder of, or a candidate for, an office being voted for at the election in progress, serving as a member of a challenging committee or observer under section 49.104, subsection 2, 5, or 6.
- (11) Returning a voted absentee ballot, by mail or in person, to the commissioner's office and the person returning the ballot is not the voter, an absentee ballot courier, a special precinct election official designated pursuant to section 53.22, subsection 1, or the designee of a voter described in section 53.22, subsection 5.
- (12) Making a false or untrue statement reporting that a voted absentee ballot was returned to the commissioner's office, by mail or in person, by a person other than the voter, an absentee ballot courier, a special precinct election official designated pursuant to section 53.22, subsection 1, or the designee of a voter described in section 53.22, subsection 5.
- 2. Election misconduct in the third degree is a serious misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

Added by Acts 2002 (79 G.A.) ch. 1071, § 4. Amended by Acts 2004 (80 G.A.) ch. 1083, § 1, eff. April 16, 2004.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Electronic Pocket Part Update

2004 Legislation

The 2004 amendment, in subsec. 1, par. c, added subpar. (11) and subpar. (12).

Acts 2004 (80 G.A.) ch. 1083, § 37, provides:

"Sec. 37. Immediate effective date. This Act, being deemed of immediate importance, takes effect upon enactment and applies to elections held on or after September 15, 2004.".

I. C. A. § 39A.4, IA ST § 39A.4

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I.C.A. § 39A.5

 \triangleright Iowa Code Annotated Currentness Title II. Elections and Official Duties Subtitle 1. Elections © Chapter 39A. Election Misconduct (Refs & Annos)

→39A.5. Election misconduct in the fourth degree

- 1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the fourth degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:
- a. Election day acts.
- (1) As an employer, denying an employee the privilege conferred by section 49.109, or subjecting an employee to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of that privilege.
- (2) Failing or refusing to comply with an order or command of an election official made pursuant to chapter 49 for which another penalty is not provided.
- (3) Circulating, communicating, or attempting to circulate or communicate information with reference to the result of the counted ballots or making a compilation of vote subtotals before the polls are closed in violation of section 51.11, 52.40, or 53.23.
- (4) Destroying, defacing, tearing down, or removing a list of candidates, card of instruction, or sample ballot posted as provided by law prior to the closing of the polls.
- (5) Removing or destroying the supplies or articles furnished for the purpose of enabling voters to prepare their ballots.
- (6) Violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions or requirements of chapter 49 to which another penalty does not apply.
- b. Miscellaneous offenses.
- (1) As a public employee, acting in connection with an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.7.
- (2) Neglecting or refusing to return an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.35, or violating any other provision of chapter 53 for which another penalty is not provided.
- (3) Filing a challenge containing false information under section 48A.14.
- 2. Election misconduct in the fourth degree is a simple misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

Added by Acts 2002 (79 G.A.) ch. 1071, § 5.

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I.C.A. § 39A.6

Iowa Code Annotated Currentness
Title II. Elections and Official Duties
Subtitle 1. Elections
Subtract Chapter 39A. Election Misconduct (Refs & Annos)

→39A.6. Technical infractions-notice

If the state commissioner or county commissioner becomes aware of an apparent technical violation of a provision of chapters 39 through 53, the state commissioner or county commissioner may administratively provide a written notice and letter of instruction to the responsible person regarding proper compliance procedures. This notice is not a final determination of facts or law in the matter, and does not entitle a person to a proceeding under chapter 17A.

CREDIT(S)

Added by Acts 2002 (79 G.A.) ch. 1071, § 6.

I. C. A. § 39A.6, IA ST § 39A.6

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED
CHAPTER 25.-ELECTIONS
ARTICLE 24.-ELECTION CRIMES
25-2407. Corrupt political advertising; penalty.

Corrupt political advertising is:

- (a) Publishing or causing to be published in a newspaper or other periodical any paid matter which is designed or tends to aid, injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to public office, unless such matter is followed by the word "advertisement" or the abbreviation "adv." in a separate line together with the name of the chairman of the political or other organization inserting the same or the name of the person who is responsible therefor; or
- (b) broadcasting or causing to be broadcast by any radio or television station any paid matter which is designed or tends to aid, injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to public office, unless such matter is followed by a statement that the preceding was an advertisement together with the name of the chairman of the political or other organization sponsoring the same or the name of the person who is responsible therefor; or
- (c) publishing or causing to be published in a newspaper or other periodical any paid matter which is intended to influence the vote of any person or persons for or against any question submitted for a proposition to amend the constitution or to authorize the issuance of bonds or any other question submitted at an election, unless such matter is followed by the word "advertisement" or the abbreviation "adv." in a separate line together with the name of the chairman of the political or other organization inserting the same or the name of the person who is responsible therefor; or
- (d) broadcasting or causing to be broadcast by any radio or television station any paid matter which is intended to influence the vote of any person or persons for or against any question submitted for a proposition to amend the constitution or to authorize the issuance of bonds or any other question submitted at an election, unless such matter is followed by the statement that the preceding was an advertisement together with the name of the chairman of the political or other organization sponsoring the same or the name of the person who is responsible therefor.

Corrupt political advertising is a class C misdemeanor.

History: L. 1973, ch. 173, § 1; Feb. 23.

SOURCE OR PRIOR LAWS

1993 Main Volume SOURCE OR PRIOR LAWS

25-1707.

CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED SECTIONS

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K.S.A. § 25-2408

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2408. Definitions.

As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires: (a) "Election" means any primary, general or special election of national, state, county, township, school or city officers or officers of any other subdivision of the state, or any question submitted election held at any time whether the same be upon a constitutional amendment, authority to issue bonds by the state or any subdivision thereof or any other special question whatsoever.

(b) Words and phrases defined in article 25 of chapter 25 of Kansas Statutes Annotated shall have the same meaning when used in this act as is ascribed thereto in said article.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 1; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2408, KS ST § 25-2408

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED **CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES** 25-2409. Election bribery.

Election bribery is conferring, offering or agreeing to confer, or soliciting, accepting or agreeing to accept any benefit as consideration to or from any person either to vote or withhold any person's vote, or to vote for or against any candidate or question submitted at any public election.

Election bribery is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 3; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 200; July 1.

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Elections 5316.

C.J.S. Elections § 332.

K. S. A. § 25-2409, KS ST § 25-2409

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES

25-2410. Bribery to induce signing of nomination papers.

Bribery to induce signing of nomination papers is knowingly: (a) Offering any benefit, property or thing of value to any person to induce him to sign any nomination paper; or

(b) accepting any benefit, property or thing of value, as consideration for signing any nomination paper.

Bribery to induce signing of nomination papers is a class B misdemeanor.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 4; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2410, KS ST § 25-2410

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.-ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.-ELECTION CRIMES 25-2411. Election perjury.

Election perjury is intentionally and knowingly falsely swearing, affirming, declaring or subscribing to any of the following: (a) Statements in answer to questions put to a person who has been challenged as unqualified to vote.

- (b) Statements in answer to questions put to a witness concerning the qualifications of any person to vote.
- (c) Statements contained in any affidavit which is prescribed by chapter 25 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or any other election law of the state, or which is prescribed in any manner by the secretary of state or any county election officer under the election laws of this state.
- (d) Statements in answer to questions put by a county election officer or deputy county election officer relating to application for voter registration of any person.
- (e) Statements in answer to questions put by an election board member to a person asking for voter assistance because of age, visual handicap, lack of proficiency in reading the English language or physical disability.
- (f) Statements of any witness at an election contest.

Election perjury is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 5; L. 1976, ch. 188, § 1; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 201; July 1.

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

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Perjury € 1.

C.J.S. Perjury §§ 2 to 8, 21.

K. S. A. § 25-2411, KS ST § 25-2411

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2412. Election forgery.

Election forgery is: (a) Knowingly and with intent to induce official action, signing or otherwise affixing any name other than one's own name to a certificate of nomination, nomination paper or any petition under the election laws of this state;

- (b) marking any other person's ballot without such person's consent; or
- (c) marking any other person's ballot contrary to the directions of such person.

Election forgery is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 6; L. 1980, ch. 113, § 1; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 202; July 1.

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

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Forgery 2 1.

C.J.S. Forgery § 1.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

1993 Main Volume CASE ANNOTATIONS

1. Cited; constitutionality of mail ballot election act (25-431 et seq.) examined and upheld. Sawyer v. Chapman, 240 K. 409, 414, 415, 729 P.2d 1220 (1986).

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED **CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES** 25-2413. Disorderly election conduct.

Disorderly election conduct is willfully: (a) Disturbing the peace in or about any voting place on election day;

- (b) leaving or attempting to leave a voting place in possession of any ballot, except as is specifically permitted by law;
- (c) approaching or remaining closer than three feet to any voting booth, voting machine or table being used by an election board except as admitted for the purpose of voting or by authority of the supervising judge;
- (d) interrupting, hindering or obstructing any person approaching any voting place for the purpose of voting;
- (e) engaging in any of the following activities within 250 feet from the entrance of a polling place during the hours the polls are open on election day:
- (1) solicitation of contributions; or
- (2) conduct of advisory elections other than those specifically authorized by law, including the exercise of home rule power, to be conducted by a county election officer.

Disorderly election conduct is a class B misdemeanor.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 7; L. 1985, ch. 118, § 11; July 1.

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

1993 Main Volume RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

Elections 509.

C.J.S. Elections §§ 324, 334.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

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Disorderly election conduct; advisory elections; assistance of county election officer; home rule. 94-106.

K. S. A. § 25-2413, KS ST § 25-2413

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K.S.A. § 25-2414

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED
CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS
ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES
25-2414. Possessing false or forged election supplies.

Possessing false or forged election supplies is possessing any falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeit poll book, tally lists or election returns of any election in this state with the intent to hinder or prevent a fair election.

Possessing false or forged election supplies is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 8; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 203; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2414, KS ST § 25-2414

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2415. Intimidation of voters.

- (a) Intimidation of voters is: (1) intimidating, threatening, coercing or attempting to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or of causing such person to vote for, or not to vote for, any candidate for any office or question submitted at any election; or
- (2) mailing, publishing, broadcasting, telephoning or transmitting by any means false information intended to keep one or more voters from casting a ballot or applying for or returning an advance voting ballot.
- (b) Intimidation of voters is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 9; L. 2001, ch. 125, § 2; April 26.

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

1993 Main Volume RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

Elections 520.

C.J.S. Elections § 333.

LAW REVIEW AND BAR JOURNAL REFERENCES:

2005 Pocket Part LAW REVIEW AND BAR JOURNAL REFERENCES:

'2001 Legislative Wrap-Up,' Paul T. Davis, 70 J.K.B.A. No. 7, 14 (2001).

K. S. A. § 25-2415, KS ST § 25-2415

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2416. Voting without being qualified.

Voting without being qualified is knowingly and willfully: (a) Voting or attempting to vote at any election when not a lawfully registered voter.

- (b) Voting or offering to vote more than once at the same election.
- (c) Inducing or aiding any person to vote more than once at the same election.

Voting without being qualified is a class A misdemeanor.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 10; July 1.

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

1993 Main Volume RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

Elections € 313.

C.J.S. Elections § 325.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

1993 Main Volume CASE ANNOTATIONS

- 1. Cited; law on voting absentee ballot for another (25-1124) applied. Lambeth v. Levens, 237 K. 614, 618, 702 P.2d 320 (1985).
- 2. Cited; constitutionality of mail ballot election act (25-431 et seq.) examined and upheld. Sawyer v. Chapman, 240 K. 409, 414, 415, 729 P.2d 1220 (1986).

K. S. A. § 25-2416, KS ST § 25-2416

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2417. Bribery of an election official.

Bribery of an election official is conferring or offering or agreeing to confer any benefit, property or thing of value upon an election official with intent to influence the election official to perform the election official's duties improperly.

Bribery of an election official is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 11; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 204; July 1.

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Elections 5316.

C.J.S. Elections § 332.

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K.S.A. § 25-2418

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED **CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES** 25-2418. Bribe acceptance by an election official.

Bribe acceptance by an election official is the acceptance by an election official of any benefit, property or thing of value in consideration for improper performance of election duties.

Bribe acceptance by an election official is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 12; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 205; July 1.

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Elections € 316.

C.J.S. Elections § 332.

K. S. A. § 25-2418, KS ST § 25-2418

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K.S.A. § 25-2419

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES

25-2419. Misconduct of an election officer.

Misconduct of an election officer is, while being charged with any election duty: (a) Being grossly neglectful with respect thereto.

- (b) Furnishing a voter with a ballot and informing such voter that any of its contents are different from that which appear thereon with intent to induce such voter to vote contrary to such voter's inclinations.
- (c) Changing the ballot of a voter.
- (d) Willfully permitting any person to testify as a witness or make an affidavit contrary to law.
- (e) Preventing a qualified elector from voting.
- (f) Refusing to receive the vote of a qualified elector when duly offered.

Misconduct of an election officer is a class B misdemeanor.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 13; July 1.

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

1993 Main Volume RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

Elections € 314.

C.J.S. Elections § 327.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

1993 Main Volume CASE ANNOTATIONS

1. Cited; constitutionality of mail ballot election act (25-431 et seq.) examined and upheld. Sawyer v. Chapman, 240 K. 409, 414, 415, 729 P.2d 1220 (1986).

K. S. A. § 25-2419, KS ST § 25-2419

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K.S.A. § 25-2420

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES

25-2420. Election fraud by an election officer.

Election fraud by an election officer is, while being charged with any election duty, and with intent to hinder, prevent or defeat a fair election: (a) Receiving any vote by any person who is not a registered voter or otherwise qualified to vote.

- (b) Receiving any vote offered by any person who shall have voted previously at the same election.
- (c) Possessing any falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeit poll books, registration books, party affiliation lists, election abstracts or returns or any other election papers.
- (d) Receiving, canvassing, counting or tallying any ballots, votes or election returns which are fraudulent, forged, counterfeited or illegal.
- (e) Issuing, granting, mailing or delivering any false, fraudulent or illegal certificate of nomination or certificate of election.
- (f) Declaring or otherwise proclaiming any false election result.
- (g) Declaring or otherwise proclaiming any election result based upon fraudulent, fictitious or illegal votes.
- (h) Entering or writing upon any poll book, registration book or party affiliation list the name of any person not qualified to vote.
- (i) Entering or writing upon any poll book, registration book or party affiliation list the name of any person who has not voted when in fact such person has not voted.

Election fraud by an election officer is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 14; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 206; July 1.

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Elections 5 314.

C.J.S. Elections § 327.

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K.S.A. § 25-2421

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2421. Election suppression.

Election suppression is knowingly: (a) Suppressing any certificate of nomination, nomination papers, petition for nomination or any part thereof which have been duly filed.

(b) Being in possession of any certificate of nomination, nomination papers or petition for candidacy entitled to be filed under any of the election laws of this state and suppressing, neglecting or failing to cause the same to be filed at the proper time in the proper office.

Election suppression is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 15; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 207; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2421, KS ST § 25-2421

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED
CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS
ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES
25-2421a. Voter registration suppression.

- (a) Voter registration suppression is knowingly: (1) Destroying any application for voter registration signed by a person pursuant to K.S.A. 25-2309, and amendments thereto, (2) obstructing the delivery of any such signed application to the county election officer or the chief state election official, or (3) failing to deliver any such application to the appropriate county election officer or the chief state election official as required by law.
- (b) Voter registration suppression is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

History: L. 2001, ch. 125, § 1; April 26.

K. S. A. § 25-2421a, KS ST § 25-2421a

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2422. Unauthorized voting disclosure.

Unauthorized voting disclosure is, while being charged with any election duty, intentionally: (a) Disclosing or exposing the contents of any ballot or the manner in which the ballot has been voted, except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Endeavoring to induce any voter to show how the voter marks or has marked the voter's ballot.

Unauthorized voting disclosure is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 16; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 208; July 1.

LAW REVIEW AND BAR JOURNAL REFERENCES:

2005 Pocket Part LAW REVIEW AND BAR JOURNAL REFERENCES:

'Kansas Sunshine Law: How Bright Does It Shine Now? The Kansas Open Meetings and Open Records Acts,' Theresa 'Terry' Marcel, 72 J.K.B.A. No. 5, 28 (2003).

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

1993 Main Volume ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

Open public meetings; secret ballots; voting procedure to elect members of the state board of agriculture. 86-176.

K. S. A. § 25-2422, KS ST § 25-2422

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2423. Election tampering.

Election tampering is, while being charged with no election duty, making or changing any election record.

Election tampering is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 17; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 209; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2423, KS ST § 25-2423

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K.S.A. § 25-2424

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED
CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS
ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES
25-2424. False impersonation as party officer.

False impersonation as party officer is willfully and falsely representing oneself to be an officer of any political party organization or committeeman or committeewoman thereof with the intent to deceive any person or to influence in any way the outcome of any election.

False impersonation as party officer is a class A misdemeanor.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 18; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2424, KS ST § 25-2424

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K.S.A. § 25-2425

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2425. Voting machine fraud.

Voting machine fraud is: (a) Being in unlawful or unauthorized possession of a voting machine key.

(b) Intentionally tampering with, altering, disarranging, defacing, impairing or destroying any voting machine, automatic ballot, voting machine label or register or record made by a voting machine.

Voting machine fraud is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 19; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 210; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2425, KS ST § 25-2425

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K.S.A. § 25-2426

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED
CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS
ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES
25-2426. Printing and circulating imitation ballots.

Printing and circulating imitation ballots is knowingly printing and circulating sample or imitation ballots except the official sample ballot furnished by the county election officer.

Printing and circulating imitation ballots is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 20; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 211; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2426, KS ST § 25-2426

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2427. Marking ballots to identify.

Marking ballots to identify is knowingly, in any manner or fashion marking, folding or clipping any ballot so that such ballot may be distinguished from other ballots.

Marking ballot to identify is a class A misdemeanor.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 21; July 1.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

2005 Pocket Part ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

Advance voting ballot, death of voter prior to canvassing of ballot. 2002-15.

K. S. A. § 25-2427, KS ST § 25-2427

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K.S.A. § 25-2428

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2428. Destruction of election supplies.

Destruction of election supplies is intentionally destroying or defacing any list of candidates posted in accordance with law, card of instruction, sample ballot or any election supplies.

Destruction of election supplies is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 22; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 212; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2428, KS ST § 25-2428

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K.S.A. § 25-2429

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED **CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES** 25-2429. Destruction of election papers.

Destruction of election papers is intentionally destroying any certificate of nomination or nomination papers or any letter of withdrawal of a candidate.

Destruction of election papers is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 23; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 213; July 1.

K. S. A. § 25-2429, KS ST § 25-2429

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES 25-2430. Electioneering.

- (a) Electioneering is knowingly attempting to persuade or influence eligible voters to vote for or against a particular candidate, party or question submitted. Electioneering includes wearing, exhibiting or distributing labels, signs, posters, stickers or other materials that clearly identify a candidate in the election or clearly indicate support or opposition to a question submitted election within any polling place on election day or advance voting site during the time period allowed by law for casting a ballot by advance voting or within a radius of 250 feet from the entrance thereof. Electioneering shall not include bumper stickers affixed to a motor vehicle that is used to transport voters to a polling place or to an advance voting site for the purpose of voting.
- (b) As used in this section, "advance voting site" means the central county election office or satellite advance voting sites designated as such pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 25-1122, and amendments thereto.
- (c) Electioneering is a class C misdemeanor.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 24; L. 2001, ch. 125, § 3; April 26.

LAW REVIEW AND BAR JOURNAL REFERENCES:

2005 Pocket Part LAW REVIEW AND BAR JOURNAL REFERENCES:

'2001 Legislative Wrap-Up,' Paul T. Davis, 70 J.K.B.A. No. 7, 14 (2001).

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

1993 Main Volume ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

Mail ballot election act; voting by electors; statute inapplicable. 85-80.

K. S. A. § 25-2430, KS ST § 25-2430

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K.S.A. § 25-2431

KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED **CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.—ELECTION CRIMES** 25-2431. False impersonation of a voter.

False impersonation of a voter is representing oneself as another and thereas voting or attempting to vote.

False impersonation of a voter is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 25; L. 1993, ch. 291, § 214; July 1.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

1993 Main Volume CASE ANNOTATIONS

1. Cited; constitutionality of mail ballot election act (25-431 et seq.) examined and upheld. Sawyer v. Chapman, 240 K. 409, 414, 415, 729 P.2d 1220 (1986).

K. S. A. § 25-2431, KS ST § 25-2431

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED CHAPTER 25.--ELECTIONS ARTICLE 24.--ELECTION CRIMES

25-2432. Forfeiture of office or employment upon conviction.

Upon final conviction of any person of any offense specified in this act, such person shall forfeit any public office or public employment which he may hold in addition to any other penalties imposed for such offense.

History: L. 1974, ch. 157, § 26; July 1.

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1993 Main Volume RESEARCH AND PRACTICE AIDS

Officers and Public Employees 5 31.

C.J.S. Officers and Public Employees § 22.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

1993 Main Volume CASE ANNOTATIONS

1. Cited; constitutionality of mail ballot election act (25-431 et seq.) examined and upheld. Sawyer v. Chapman, 240 K. 409, 414, 415, 729 P.2d 1220 (1986).

K. S. A. § 25-2432, KS ST § 25-2432

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West's Annotated Indiana Code Currentness Title 3. Elections Article 14. Offenses That Chapter 1. Campaign Violations

→3-14-1-1 Defacing, falsifying, or destroying declarations, requests, petitions, or certificates

Sec. 1. A person who knowingly:

- (1) falsely makes or fraudulently defaces or destroys a declaration of candidacy, request for ballot placement under IC 3-8-3, certificate or petition of nomination, recount petition or cross-petition, contest petition, or certificate of candidate selection, or a part of the declaration, request, petition, or certificate;
- (2) files a declaration of candidacy, request for ballot placement under IC 3-8-3, certificate or petition of nomination, recount petition or cross-petition, contest petition, or certificate of candidate selection, knowing any part thereof to be falsely made;
- (3) refuses to execute a certificate of nomination or candidate selection when required by this title to do so and knowing that the candidate has been nominated or selected;
- (4) if the document is listed in subdivision (1), refuses to:
 - (A) receive the document; or
 - (B) record the date and time the document was received;

when presented in accordance with this title; or

(5) suppresses a declaration of candidacy, request for ballot placement under IC 3-8-3, petition or certificate of nomination, recount petition or cross-petition, contest petition, or certificate of candidate selection, that has been duly filed, or any part of the declaration, request, petition, or certificate;

commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.10-1988, SEC.204.

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P.L.5-1986, Sec. 10, emerg. eff. March 4, 1986.

P.L.10-1988, Sec.204, emerg. eff. April 1, 1988, added Subsecs. (3) and (4); redesignated former Subsec. (3) as © 2006 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.



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West's Annotated Indiana Code Currentness Title 3. Elections

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[™] Chapter 1. Campaign Violations

→3-14-1-2 Printing, publishing or distribution of slate during primary campaign without authority

Sec. 2. (a) A person who:

- (1) prints, publishes, or distributes a slate during a primary election campaign without authority from and:
 - (A) over the name of an organization of voters, including the name of the organization and its officers; or
 - (B) if it is not an organized group of voters, over the names of at least ten (10) voters in the political subdivision in which the primary election is being held;

together with the name of the printer who printed the slate;

- (2) prints on a slate during a primary election campaign the name or number of a candidate without the candidate's written consent; or
- (3) prints, publishes, or distributes a slate during a primary election campaign unless at least five (5) days before it is printed and published the written consent of the voters over whose names it is published and the written consent of the candidates in whose behalf it is distributed are filed in the office of the county election board in each county where the election is held;

commits a Class A misdemeanor.

- (b) As used in this section, "slate" means a sample ballot, reproduction of an official ballot, or a listing of candidates:
 - (1) having the names or numbers of more than one (1) candidate for nomination at a primary election; and
 - (2) that expresses support for more than one (1) of the candidates set forth on the ballot or list.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.3-1987, SEC.463; P.L.10-1988, SEC.205; P.L.3-1997, SEC.399.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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P.L.3-1987, Sec.463, eff. Dec. 1, 1987, inserted "during a primary election campaign" in Subsecs. (a)(2) and © 2006 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

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→3-14-1-3 Circulation or publication of anonymous campaign material

Sec. 3. An individual, an organization, or a committee that circulates or publishes material in an election without the statement required under IC 3-9-3-2.5 commits a Class A misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.10-1988, SEC.206; P.L.5-1989, SEC.71; P.L.3-1997, SEC.400.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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P.L.10-1988, Sec.206, emerg. eff. April 1, 1988, substituted references to an "individual, group of individuals, or committee" for a "person"; inserted "or public question"; deleted "and address" following "election without the name"; and made other nonsubstantive changes.

P.L.5-1989, Sec.71, substituted "an organization" for "group of individuals"; deleted "issues or" following "committee that"; substituted "or publishes material" for "a written or printed statement"; deleted "name of the individual, group of individuals, or committee that issued or circulated the" following "election without the"; substituted "required under IC 3-9-3-2" for "on it"; and made other nonsubstantive changes.

1997 Legislation

P.L.3-1997, Sec.400, emerg. eff. May 13, 1997, amended the section by deleting "concerning a candidate or public question" after "material"; and substituting "IC 3-9-3-2.5" for "IC 3-9-3-2".

Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-62. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 448. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.355.

CROSS REFERENCES

Class A misdemeanor, penalty, see IC 35-50-3-2.

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→3-14-1-6 Solicitation, challenge, or performance of election function by state police department civilian employee, police officer or firefighter

- Sec. 6. (a) A state police department employee or a police officer or firefighter (including a special duty, auxiliary, or volunteer police officer or firefighter) of a political subdivision who recklessly:
 - (1) solicits votes or campaign funds;
 - (2) challenges voters; or
 - (3) performs any other election related function;

while wearing any identifying insignia or article of clothing that is part of an official uniform or while on duty commits a Class A misdemeanor.

- (b) This section does not prohibit any of the following:
 - (1) A state police department civilian employee from voting while on duty.
 - (2) A police officer or firefighter from voting while wearing any part of an official uniform or while on duty.
 - (3) An individual described in subsection (a) from consenting to a photograph (or other visual depiction) of the individual wearing any part of the individual's official uniform appearing in an advertisement in support of a candidate or political party.
 - (4) An individual from serving as a pollbook holder under IC 3-6-6-36.
 - (5) A police officer wearing any identifying insignia or article of clothing that is part of an official uniform or while on duty from serving as an absentee ballot courier appointed under IC 3-11.5-4-22.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.16-1987, SEC.1; P.L.12-1989, SEC.1; P.L.3-1997, SEC.401; P.L.176-1999, SEC.117.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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P.L.16-1987, Sec.1, amended the section by inserting "state police department civilian employee or a" in the © 2006 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

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→3-14-1-7 Collection, receipt or disbursement of money or property by committee without appointment of treasurer

Sec. 7. A committee subject to IC 3-9 or any of its members that recklessly collects, receives, keeps, or disburses money or other property to promote any activity to which IC 3-9 applies without appointing and maintaining a treasurer as required by IC 3-9-1 commits a Class B misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

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Formerly:

IC 3-1-30-3. IC 3-4-2-23. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 368. Acts 1965, c. 179, s. 1. Acts 1976, P.L.6, SEC.1.

CROSS REFERENCES

Class B misdemeanor, penalty, see IC 35-50-3-3.

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C.J.S. Elections § 329.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

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→3-14-1-10 Excess contributions by corporation or labor organization

Sec. 10. A corporation or labor organization that recklessly exceeds any of the limitations on contributions prescribed by IC 3-9-2-4 commits a Class B misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

CROSS REFERENCES

Class B misdemeanor, penalty, see IC 35-50-3-3.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

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Encyclopedias

Ind. Law Encycl. Elections § 70, Campaign Violations.

Ind. Law Encycl. Elections § 80, Enforcement; Prosecution.

Ind. Law Encycl. Elections § 81, Enforcement; Prosecution -- Testimony of or Matters Produced by Witness; Use Against Witness.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

First amendment, restrictions on corporate election expenditures, see Federal Election Com'n v. Massachusetts Citizens for Life, Inc., U.S.Mass.1986, 107 S.Ct. 616, 479 U.S. 238, 93 L.Ed.2d 539.

I.C. 3-14-1-10, IN ST 3-14-1-10

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→3-14-1-10.5 Acceptance of contributions in excess of permitted amounts by certain judges

Sec. 10.5. (a) A person who recklessly violates IC 33-33-2-11 by accepting contributions that exceed the amount permitted under that section commits a Class B misdemeanor.

(b) A person described by subsection (a) is also subject to a civil penalty under IC 3-9-4-17. The county election board may assess a penalty of not more than three (3) times the amount of the contribution that exceeds the limit prescribed by IC 33-33-2-11, plus any investigative costs incurred and documented by the board.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.3-1997, SEC.402. Amended by P.L.98-2004, SEC.44.

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I.C. 3-14-1-10.5, IN ST 3-14-1-10.5

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→3-14-1-11 Contributions in the name of another person

Sec. 11. A person who:

- (1) recklessly makes a contribution in the name of another person; or
- (2) knowingly accepts a contribution made by one person in the name of another person;

commits a Class B misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

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Formerly:

IC 3-1-30-11. IC 3-4-3-6. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 376. Acts 1975, P.L.19, SEC.3 Acts 1976, P.L.6, SEC.1.

CROSS REFERENCES

Class B misdemeanor, penalty, see IC 35-50-3-3.

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→3-14-1-13 Filing fraudulent reports

Sec. 13. A person who knowingly files a report required by IC 3-9 that is fraudulent commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Formerly:

IC 3-1-30-3.
IC 3-1-30-4.
IC 3-1-30-6.
IC 3-1-30-8.
IC 3-1-30-9.
IC 3-1-30-11.
IC 3-4-6-17.
Acts 1945, c. 208, ss. 368, 369, 371, 373, 374, 376.
Acts 1949, c. 25, s. 26.
Acts 1965, c. 179, ss. 1, 3, 5.
Acts 1975, P.L.19, SECS.1, 3.
Acts 1976, P.L.6, SEC.1.
Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.361.
Acts 1979, P.L.5, SEC.10.

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→3-14-1-14 Failure to file required report

Sec. 14. A person who fails to file a report with the proper office as required by IC 3-9 commits a Class B misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.3-1987, SEC.465.

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P.L.3-1987, Sec.465, eff. Dec. 1, 1987, substituted "class B misdemeanor" for "class A infraction".

Formerly:

IC 3-1-30-3. IC 3-1-30-4. IC 3-1-30-6. IC 3-1-30-8. IC 3-1-30-9. IC 3-1-30-11. IC 3-4-6-17. IC 3-4-8-3. Acts 1945, c. 208, ss. 368, 369, 371, 373, 374, 376. Acts 1949, c. 25, s. 26. Acts 1965, c. 179, ss. 2, 3, 5. Acts 1975, P.L.19, SECS.1, 3. Acts 1976, P.L.6, SEC.1. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.361. Acts 1979, P.L.5, SEC.10. Acts 1981, P.L.19, SEC.3.

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→3-14-1-14.5 Commingling committee funds with personal funds

Sec. 14.5. A person who recklessly violates IC 3-9-2-9(c) by commingling the funds of a committee with the personal funds of an officer, a member, or an associate of the committee commits a Class B misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.3-1993, SEC.231.

CROSS REFERENCES

Criminal prosecutions, self-incrimination defense not available to witness, see IC 3-14-5-6.

Prosecuting attorney's duty to prosecute election offenses, see IC 3-14-5-4.

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Ind. Law Encycl. Elections § 80, Enforcement; Prosecution.

Ind. Law Encycl. Elections § 81, Enforcement; Prosecution -- Testimony of or Matters Produced by Witness; Use Against Witness.

I.C. 3-14-1-14.5, IN ST 3-14-1-14.5

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→3-14-1-16 Personal use of committee funds

Sec. 16. A person who knowingly or intentionally violates IC 3-9-3-4 commits a Class A infraction.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.13-1987, SEC.3.

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P.L.13-1987, Sec.3, eff. Jan. 1, 1988.

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Sa Chapter 2. Vote Fraud

→3-14-2-1 Conspiracy to submit false application for registration or to vote illegally; paying individual to vote

Sec. 1. A person who knowingly does any of the following commits a Class D felony:

- (1) Conspires with an individual for the purpose of encouraging the individual to submit a false application for registration.
- (2) Conspires with an individual for the purpose of encouraging the individual to vote illegally.
- (3) Pays or offers to pay an individual for doing any of the following:
 - (A) Applying for an absentee ballot.
 - (B) Casting an absentee ballot.
 - (C) Registering to vote.
 - (D) Voting.
- (4) Accepts the payment of any property for doing any of the following:
 - (A) Applying for an absentee ballot.
 - (B) Casting an absentee ballot.
 - (C) Registering to vote.
 - (D) Voting.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.103-2005, SEC.21.

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P.L.5-1986, Sec. 10, emerg. eff. March 4, 1986.

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→3-14-2-2 Fraudulent application for registration or procurement of registration

Sec. 2. A person who, knowing the person is not a voter and will not be a voter at the next election, applies for registration or procures registration as a voter commits a Class A misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume

Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-50. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 436. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.347.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume

Elections € 312. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 326.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

2006 Electronic Update

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Ind. Law Encycl. Elections § 76, Vote Fraud -- Conduct Involving Registration or Filling Out of Affidavits; Taking of Registration Materials.

I.C. 3-14-2-2, IN ST 3-14-2-2

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→3-14-2-2.5 Absentee ballot fraud

Sec. 2.5. A person who does either of the following, knowing that an individual is ineligible to register to vote or to vote, commits absentee ballot fraud, a Class D felony:

- (1) Solicits the individual to complete an absentee ballot application.
- (2) Solicits the individual to submit an absentee ballot application to a county election board.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.103-2005, SEC.22.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

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Elections € 318. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 331.

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→3-14-2-3 Fraudulent subscription of another person's name to affidavit of registration or absentee ballot

Sec. 3. A person who:

- (1) subscribes the name of another person to an affidavit of registration or application for an absentee ballot knowing that the application contains a false statement; or
- (2) subscribes the name of another person to an affidavit of registration or application for an absentee ballot without writing on it the person's own name and address as an attesting witness;

commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.103-2005, SEC.23.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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2005 Legislation

P.L.103-2005, Sec.23, amended this section by inserting "or application for an absentee ballot" in Subsecs. (1) and (2); and substituting "Class D felony" for "Class A misdemeanor" in the concluding language.

Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-51. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 437. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.348.

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→3-14-2-4 Registering to vote more than once

Sec. 4. A person who recklessly registers or offers to register to vote more than once commits a Class A misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-54. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 440. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.350.

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Westlaw Topic No. 144.
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RESEARCH REFERENCES

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Ind. Law Encycl. Fraud § 6, Criminal Offenses.

I.C. 3-14-2-4, IN ST 3-14-2-4

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→3-14-2-5 Destruction or failure to file or deliver absentee ballot application or registration affidavit or form after execution

Sec. 5. (a) A person who recklessly destroys or fails to deliver an absentee ballot application to the proper officer after the application has been executed by another individual in accordance with IC 3-11-4 commits a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) A person who recklessly destroys or fails to file or deliver to the proper officer a registration affidavit or form of registration after the affidavit or form has been executed commits a Class A misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.103-2005, SEC.24.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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2005 Legislation

P.L.103-2005, Sec.24, amended this section by adding Subsec. (a); and designating the previously undesignated language as Subsec. (b), and substituting "the affidavit or form" for "it" therein.

Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-53. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 439. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.349.

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Elections € 318. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 331.

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→3-14-2-6 Unauthorized release or removal of registration materials from circuit court office

Sec. 6. A person who knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly releases or removes any registration materials or information contained in the computerized list maintained under IC 3-7-26.3 from the county voter registration office, except when release or removal is necessary:

- (1) to comply with IC 3-7; or
- (2) for the destruction of the materials under IC 5-15-6;

commits a Class A misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.12-1995, SEC.87; P.L.4-1996, SEC.87; P.L.209-2003, SEC.192; P.L.164-2006, SEC.131.

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2006 Legislation

P.L.164-2006, Sec.131, amended this section by deleting "after December 31, 2005".

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P.L.12-1995, Sec.87, emerg. eff. retroactive to Jan. 1, 1995, substituted "IC 3-7-38" for "IC 3-7-3-14".

P.L.4-1996, Sec.87, emerg. eff. March 21, 1996, deleted "including envelopes or post cards returned by the United States Postal Service under IC 3-7-38," after "registration materials" in the first paragraph.

2003 Legislation

P.L.209-2003, Sec.192, amended this section by inserting "knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly" before and "or, after December 31, 2005, information contained in the computerized list maintained under IC 3-7-26.3" after 'releases or removes any registration materials"; by inserting "county voter registration" before "office"; and by deleting "of the circuit court clerk or board of registration,".

Formerly:

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→3-14-2-7 Withholding information or furnishing false information to poll taker; return of false names or names of deceased persons

Sec. 7. A person who knowingly:

- (1) upon the demand of a poll taker, withholds any information from the poll taker with regard to the qualifications of a voter or person not entitled to vote;
- (2) furnishes to a poll taker any false information with regard to the qualifications of any person for voting; or
- (3) returns to the poll taker as voters any false names or the names of any persons who are dead or are not voters; commits a Class A misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-55. IC 3-1-32-56. Acts 1945, c. 208, ss. 441, 442. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SECS.351, 352.

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→3-14-2-8 Return of ineligible person, fictitious or deceased's names by poll taker

Sec. 8. A poll taker who knowingly returns:

- (1) the name of a person who is not entitled to vote in the precinct for which the poll is taken at the next election;
- (2) a fictitious name; or
- (3) the name of a dead person;

commits a Class A misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-57. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 443. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.353.

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Elections € 314. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 327.

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→3-14-2-9 Unregistered or unauthorized voting

Sec. 9. A person who knowingly votes or offers to vote at an election when the person is not registered or authorized to vote commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-10. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 396. Acts 1969, c. 222, s. 33. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.314.

LAW REVIEW AND JOURNAL COMMENTARIES

Corrupt practice acts. 20 Notre Dame Law. 284 (1945).

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→3-14-2-10 Voting by ineligible persons

Sec. 10. A person who recklessly votes at an election, unless the person is a registered voter under the requirements of IC 3-7 at the time of the election, commits a Class A misdemeanor.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

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→3-14-2-11 Voting in other precincts

Sec. 11. Except as provided by IC 3-10-10, IC 3-10-11, or IC 3-10-12, a person who knowingly votes or offers to vote in a precinct except the one in which the person is registered and resides commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.3-1987, SEC.466; P.L.10-1988, SEC.208; P.L.17-1993, SEC.17; P.L.12-1995, SEC.88.

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P.L.3-1987, Sec.466, eff. Dec. 1, 1987, inserted "Except as provided by IC 3-7-4".

P.L.10-1988, Sec.208, emerg. eff. April 1, 1988, inserted "or IC 3-7-8-2".

P.L.17-1993, Sec.17, substituted "IC 3-7-4.5" for "IC 3-7-8-2".

P.L.12-1995, Sec.88, emerg. eff. retroactive to Jan. 1, 1995, substituted "IC 3-10-10, IC 3-10-11, or IC 3-10-12," for "IC 3-7-4 or IC 3-7-4.5".

Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-11. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 397. Acts 1969, c. 222, s. 34. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.315.

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→3-14-2-12 Voting or applying to vote in false name and own name

Sec. 12. A person who:

- (1) knowingly votes or makes application to vote in an election in a name other than the person's own; or
- (2) having voted once at an election, knowingly applies to vote at the same election in the person's own name or any other name;

commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

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Formerly:

IC 3-1-30-11. IC 3-4-7-4. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 376. Acts 1975, P.L.19, SEC.3. Acts 1976, P.L.6, SEC.1. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.365.

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IC 3-14-2-13

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→3-14-2-13 Hiring or soliciting person to vote in precinct where person is not voter

Sec. 13. A person who knowingly hires or solicits another person to go into a precinct for the purpose of voting at an election at the precinct when the person hired or solicited is not a voter in the precinct commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.103-2005, SEC.25.

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2005 Legislation

P.L.103-2005, Sec.25, amended this section by rewriting the contents thereof, which prior thereto read as follows:

"A person who knowingly hires or solicits another person:

- "(1) to come into Indiana; or
- "(2) to go from one precinct into another precinct;

"for the purpose of voting at an election when the person hired or solicited is not a voter in Indiana or the precinct commits a Class D felony."

Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-14. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 400. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.316.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

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Elections 5316. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 332.

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→3-14-2-14 Precinct officer or public official allowing ineligible voters or unauthorized procedure

Sec. 14. A precinct election officer or public official upon whom a duty is imposed by this title who knowingly:

- (1) allows a person to vote who is not entitled to vote; or
- (2) allows a person to vote by use of an unauthorized procedure;

commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2006 Main Volume

Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-17. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 403. Acts 1969, c. 222, s. 35. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.319.

LIBRARY REFERENCES

2006 Main Volume

Elections € 314. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 327.

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→3-14-2-15 Unauthorized delivery of ballots

Sec. 15. A member, an employee, or an agent of a county election board who knowingly delivers a ballot to a person except in the manner prescribed by this title commits a Class D felony.

CREDIT(S)

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.10. Amended by P.L.8-1995, SEC.65; P.L.103-2005, SEC.26.

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P.L.8-1995, Sec.65, rewrote this section, which prior thereto read:

"A member or employee of the state election board or of a county election board who knowingly delivers a ballot to a person except in the manner prescribed by this title commits a Class D felony."

2005 Legislation

P.L.103-2005, Sec.26, amended this section by substituting ", an employee, or an agent" for "of the commission, an employee of the commission, or a member".

Formerly:

IC 3-1-32-21. Acts 1945, c. 208, s. 407. Acts 1978, P.L.2, SEC.322.

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Elections € 315. Westlaw Topic No. 144. C.J.S. Elections § 328.

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> →3-14-2-16 Ballots; fraudulent application, showing, examination, receipt, delivery, possession, or completion or signing

Sec. 16. A person who knowingly does any of the following commits a Class D felony:

- (1) Applies for or receives a ballot in a precinct other than that precinct in which the person is entitled to vote.
- (2) Except when receiving assistance under IC 3-11-9, shows a ballot after it is marked to another person in such a way as to reveal the contents of it or the name of a candidate for whom the person has voted.
- (3) Except when offering assistance requested by a voter in accordance with IC 3-11-9, examines a ballot that a voter has prepared for voting or solicits the voter to show the ballot.
- (4) Receives from a voter a ballot prepared by the voter for voting, except:
 - (A) the inspector;
 - (B) a member of the precinct election board temporarily acting for the inspector;
 - (C) a member or an employee of a county election board (acting under the authority of the board and state law) or an absentee voter board member acting under IC 3-11-10; or
 - (D) a member of the voter's household, an individual designated as attorney in fact for the voter, or an employee of:
 - (i) the United States Postal Service; or
 - (ii) a bonded courier company;

(acting in the individual's capacity as an employee of the United States Postal Service or a bonded courier company) when delivering an envelope containing an absentee ballot under IC 3-11-10-1.

- (5) Receives a ballot from a person other than one of the poll clerks or authorized assistant poll clerks.
- (6) Delivers a ballot to a voter to be voted, unless the person is:
 - (A) a poll clerk or authorized assistant poll clerk; or
 - (B) a member of a county election board or an absentee voter board acting under IC 3-11-10.

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HAWAII REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED DIVISION 1. GOVERNMENT. TITLE 2. ELECTIONS. CHAPTER 19. ELECTION OFFENSE.

§ 19-1 Classes of offenses.

Except as otherwise provided, offenses against the election laws contained in this title are divided into two classes: "election frauds" and "misdemeanors".

(L 1970, c 26, pt of § 2)

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HAWAII REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED DIVISION 1. GOVERNMENT.
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CHAPTER 19. ELECTION OFFENSE.

\$ 19-3 Election frauds.

The following persons shall be deemed guilty of an election fraud:

- (1) Every person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through another, gives, procures, or lends, or agrees or offers to give, procure, or lend, or who endeavors to procure, any money or office or place of employment or valuable consideration to or for any elector, or to or for any person for an elector, or to or for any person in order to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or party, or who does any such act on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting for any particular person at any election;
- (2) Every person who advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money to, or to the use of, any other person, with the intent that the money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or for any purpose connected with or incidental to any election; or who knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money to any person in the discharge or repayment of any money wholly or partly expended in bribery at any election, or for any purpose connected with or incidental to any election;
- (3) Every elector who, before, during or after any election, directly or indirectly, personally or through another, receives, agrees, or contracts for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for oneself or any other person for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining to vote or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or refraining to vote for any particular person or party;
- (4) Every person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through another, makes use of, or threatens to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint; or inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, or loss in any manner, or in any way practices intimidation upon or against any person in order to induce or compel the person to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or party, at any election, or on account of the person having voted or refrained from voting, or voted or refrained from voting for any particular person or party; or who by abduction, distress, or any device or contrivance impedes, prevents, or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise;
- (5) Every person who, at any election, votes or attempts to vote in the name of any other person, living or dead, or in some fictitious name, or who, having once

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voted, votes or attempts to vote again, or knowingly gives or attempts to give more than one ballot for the same office at one time of voting;

- (6) Every person who, before or during an election, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of any candidate at the election;
- (7) Every person who induces or procures any person to withdraw from being a candidate at an election in consideration of any payment or gift or valuable consideration; or of any threat; and every candidate who withdraws from being a candidate in pursuance of such inducement or procurement;
- (8) Every public officer by law required to do or perform any act or thing with reference to any of the provisions in any law concerning elections who wilfully fails, neglects, or refuses to do or perform the same, or who is guilty of any wilful violation of any of the provisions thereof;
- (9) Any person wilfully tampering or attempting to tamper with, disarrange, deface, or impair in any manner whatsoever, or destroy any voting machine while the same is in use at any election, or who, after the machine is locked in order to preserve the registration or record of any election made by the same, tampers or attempts to tamper with any voting machine; and
- (10) Every person who, directly or indirectly, personally or through another, wilfully designs, alters, accesses, or programs any electronic voting system to cause the system to inaccurately record, tally, or report votes cast on the electronic voting system.

(L 1970, c 26, pt of § 2; am imp L 1984, c 90, § 1; am L 1989, c 88, § 2; am L 2005, c 200, § 2)

NOTES, REFERENCES, AND ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. --

As to voting by absentee voter at polls, see § 15-11.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Constitutionality of clause in paragraph (8). --

Former clause in paragraph (8), which read "or who wilfully performs it in such a way as to hinder the objects thereof", was unconstitutionally vague, in violation of the due process clause of Haw. Const., Art. I, § 5; the remainder of the subsection was not invalidated since the other clauses were separable from the unconstitutional clause. State v. Albano, 67 Haw. 398, 688 P.2d 1152, 1984 Haw. LEXIS 130 (1984).

State was not required to seek federal approval of amendments to election fraud and registration statutes under the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, where the pertinent provisions had not been altered in substance. State v. Albano, 68 Haw. 516, 722 P.2d 453, 1986 Haw. LEXIS 94 (1986).

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